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BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

| FOR   | STEAMERS                        | TO SAIL                      |
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| NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG | "GORDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm       | WEDNESDAY, 21st April.       |
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                               | "DERFLINGER" Capt. G. Meinen    | About WEDNESDAY, 21st April. |
| MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE              | "PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lutz | THURSDAY, 22nd April, 5 P.M. |
| KUDAT and SANDAKAN  | "BORNIO" Capt. F. Sembill       | Beginning of May.            |

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

| FOR                                  | STEAMERS      | CAPTAINS   | TO SAIL ON            |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, OCEANIC    | Ernest Simons | Sellier    | 26th April, P.M.      |
| MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS                | Ernest Simons | Girard     | 27th April, at 1 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIAN | Broc          | Broc       | 10th May, P.M.        |
| MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS                | Konkin        | Charbonnel | 11th May, at 1 P.M.   |

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople, and Black Sea.

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Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

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S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

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Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

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ILOILO-CEBU.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong and above ports.

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| S.S. "MANDAL" | 1,917   | Erickson | MANILA | About 20th April, 1909. |
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BARRETTO & CO.,

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Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

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Agents

Hongkong, 27th Feb., 1909.

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He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.

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Hongkong, 27th February, 1909.

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CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

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Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,

25th May, 1899.

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AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Timewong, 6th August, 1908.

THE SOUTH POLE.

LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON'S NARRATIVE.

The following supremely interesting story of a glorious expedition appears in the Times of March 25:

Half-moon Bay (New Zealand) March 23. On March 5, 1908, Lieutenant Adams, R.N.R. (geologist), Sir Philip Brocklehurst (surveyor and map maker), Professor David (of Sydney University), Mr. A. Forbes Mackay, (assistant surgeon), Mr. Eric Marshall, (surgeon and cartographer) and Mr. Marson (a scientist of Adelaide) left Cape Royd to ascend Mount Erebus, the great Antarctic volcano.

On the morning of March 7 they climbed, with a sledge, to an altitude of 5,500 ft. Carrying their equipment on their backs they reached, on the night of March 7, an altitude of 9,500 ft. The temperature was 50 deg. below freezing point. Then a violent blizzard raged for 30 hours.

Reaching the ascent on March 9 they reached the old crater of the volcano at an altitude of over 11,000 ft. They explored the crater, and unique fumaroles (smoke-holes) were found. The old crater is chiefly filled with large felspar crystals and pumice and with sulphur. Sir Philip Brocklehurst had both feet badly frost-bitten, and one toe was subsequently amputated.

The summit was reached on March 10. The active crater is half a mile in diameter and 800 ft. deep. It was ejecting vast volumes of steam and sulphurous gas to a height of 2,000 ft. Hypsometer readings were taken at the summit simultaneously with those from the base station at Cape Royd. A geological collection was made and photographs were taken. Commencing the descent on the same day, March 10, they glissaded by stages down 5,000 ft., reaching their sledge depot. They reached Cape Royd on March 11, after the Nimrod had left for New Zealand. During a large part of the year 1908 we finished the building of a hut and of stables for our Manchurian ponies. Unfortunately we lost in the beginning of March four ponies, which died from eating sand. Lieutenant Adams commenced in March systematic meteorological observations, and studied with Professor David the movement of the currents of the upper atmosphere, indicated by the swaying of the steam-cloud on the summit of Mount Erebus. From October onward to the end of the expedition meteorological records were kept by Mr. James Murray and Mr. Roberts. Mr. Murray found abundant microscopic life—rotifers (vegetable organisms), &c.—in the fresh water lakes near Cape Royd. The rotifers were of remarkable vitality, living for years in the ice of the lakes. Experiments prove that they can endure very low and very high temperatures and immersion in very saline mixtures. We found the ringed penguin at Cape Royd. The chief vegetation was large sheets of a fungus-like plant in the lakes and many lichens, a few mosses. Sea-weeds of two kinds were abundant. Mr. Marson made systematic records of all the appearances of aurora displays. These were exceedingly brilliant throughout the winter, appearing most frequently in the eastern sky and seldom in the direction of the magnetic pole. The most striking form of the aurora was that of a parallel with draped curtains extending across the heavens, sometimes stationary, and sometimes moving rapidly across the sky.

Racing cascades of luminescence traversed the length of the heavens with remarkable speed. Observations on meteorological optics and atmospheric electricity, with chemical and physical studies in connection with the freezing of the sea surface and the numerous lakes in the vicinity of Cape Royd, were made. Detailed work was done on the mineral occurrences and ice in all its forms, full photographic records being obtained. Mr. Raymond E. Priestley, of Bristol, found much fungoid in the peat-like bottom of the lakes on the land behind Cape Royd. He also discovered a raised beach at an altitude of 150 ft. near Cape Barne. Mount Erebus was very active in June, and on the 14th of that month good moonlight photographs of the eruption were obtained. Professor David considers that most of the Antarctic bergs are snow bergs. Fossil radiolaria (microscopic organisms) were found in the glacial boulders at Cape Royd. Mr. Priestley assisted Mr. Murray in marine dredging throughout the winter. He and Sir Philip Brocklehurst sank deep shafts in the lake ice for biological and physical studies. Sir Philip Brocklehurst kept the records of the marine current indicator, and Mr. Mackay erected and kept a tide-gauge. Mr. Armytage was in charge of the ponies and assisted the geologists. Mr. Marshall obtained good records of natural history with a cinematograph. Mr. Marson was engaged in painting landscapes and the aurora. The weather was for a time mild with a lowest temperature of 72 deg. below freezing point. We commenced sledging on August 12. Messrs. Armytage and David and I went to examine the Great Ice Barrier surface. We encountered low temperatures of 89 deg. of frost. Returning to Cape Royd on September 19, Messrs. Adams, Joyce, Marshall, Marson, Wild, and I left again on September 22 to lay a depot for the southern journey. We returned on October 13, after placing a depot 124 statute miles south of the Discovery's winter quarters. We experienced bad blizzards and low temperatures, and were "held up" for seven days. The lowest temperature was 88 deg. of frost.

We found the Barrier surface impracticable for our motor-sledge, but with the Arrol-Johnston motor did much useful work over the sea-ice, laying depots and covering distances aggregating over 400 miles, in spite of temperatures varying from 4 deg. to 60 deg. of frost. The "Southern" party—Messrs. Adams, Marshall, Wild, and I—with four ponies and a supporting party consisting of Sir Philip Brocklehurst, Messrs. Joyce, Marson, Armytage, and Priestley, left Cape Royd on October 29, 1908. We left Hut Point on November 3 with 91 days' provisions. We were "held up" on White Island on November 5 four days by a blizzard. The supporting party returned on November 7. Owing to the bad light among

the ice crevasses Mr. Adams and pony were nearly lost. On November 13 we reached the depot laid out 187 September in latitude 77 deg. 36 min., longitude 168. We took pony, mule and provisions previously left there, and commenced reducing our daily rations. We travelled south along meridian 168 over a varying surface, high and low (ridges and mounds of snow) alternating with soft snow. The ponies often sank to their bellies. In latitude 82 deg. 4 min. we shot the pony "Chinaman," and made a depot of oil, biscuit, and pony-meat. The remainder of the pony meat we took on to take out our dried rations.

On November 26 we reached the Discovery expedition's southernmost latitude. The surface was now extremely soft, with large undulations. The ponies were attacked by snowblindness. On November 28 the pony "Grist" was shot. We made a depot in latitude 82 deg. 45 min., longitude 170 deg. On November 30 the pony "Owen" was shot. Steering south and a little east, we were now approaching a high range of new mountains trending to the south-east. On December 2 we found the Barrier influenced by great pressure and the ridges of snow and ice turned into land. We discovered a glacier 120 miles long and approximately 40 miles wide running in a south and south-westerly direction. On December 5 we started to ascend the glacier, at latitude 83 deg. 33 min., longitude 172 deg. The glacier was badly "crevassed," as the result of huge pressure. On December 6 the surface was so crevassed that it took a whole day to fight our way 600 yards. On the December 7 the pony "Socks," breaking through a snow-lid, disappeared in a crevasse of unknown depth. The swingle-tree snapping, we saved Mr. Wild and the sledge, which was damaged. The party was now hauling a weight of 150 lb. per man.

The clouds disappearing on December 8, we discovered a new mountain range trending south and south-west. Moving up the glacier over treacherous snow covering crevasses we frequently fell through, and were saved by our harness and pulled out with an Alpine rope. The second sledge was badly damaged by the knife-edged crevasses. Similar conditions obtained on our way up the glacier from December 6 to December 18, when we reached an altitude of 6,800 ft. In latitude 85 deg. 15 min. 35 sec. we made a depot and left everything there, but our food, instruments, and camp equipment, and reduced our rations to 20 oz. per man daily. On December 26 we reached a plateau after crossing icefalls at an altitude of 9,000 ft., thence gradually rising in long ridges to 10,500 ft. Finishing relay work, we discarded our second sledge. There was a constant southerly blizzard of wind and drifting snow with the temperature ranging from 37 deg. to 70 deg. of frost. On December 27 we lost sight of the new mountains. Finding the party weakening from the effects of the shortage of food, the rarefied air, and the cold, I decided to risk making a depot on the plateau. On January 4 we proceeded with one tent, utilizing the poles of the second tent for guiding marks for our return. The surface became soft and the blizzard continued. For 60 hours, during January 7, 8 and 9, the blizzard raged, with 72 deg. of frost and the wind blowing at 70 miles an hour. It was impossible to move. The members of the party were frequently frost-bitten in their sleeping-bags. On January 9 we left camp and reached latitude 88 deg. 23 min., longitude 164 east. This is the most southerly point ever reached. Here we hoisted the Union Jack presented to us by Her Majesty the Queen. 10 mountains were visible. We saw now a plain stretching to the south. We returned to pick up our depot on the plateau, by our outward tracks, for the flags attached to the tent-poles had been blown away. Less violent blizzards blowing, at our backs, helped us to travel 20 to 30 miles daily. We reached the upper glacier depot on January 19. The snow had been blown from the glacier surface, leaving slippery blue ice. The descent was slow work in the heavy gale. The sledge was lowered by stages by the Alpine rope. On the morning of January 20 our food was finished. It was slow going. Sixteen miles were covered in a 24 hours' march. The snow was soft, deep, concealing crevasses. We reached the lower glacier depot in latitude 83 deg. 45 min. on the afternoon of January 27. There we obtained food, and, proceeding, reached the "Grist" depot (named after the dead pony) on February 2. There was no food remaining. Wild was suffering from dysentery, the effect of horse meat. On February 4 the entire party was prostrate with dysentery and unable to move. The dysentery continued for eight days, but, helped by strong southerly blizzards, we reached "Chinaman" depot on February 13. Food had again run out. Blizzards continued, with 50 deg. of frost. We discarded everything except our camp outfit and geological specimens, and on February 20 reached the next depot, all our food being finished. Helped by a southerly blizzard, which was accompanied by 70 deg. of frost, we reached on February 23 a depot on Minna Bluff, which had been laid by the Joyce party in January. Here we received news from the ship. Marshall had a relapse and a return of the dysentery. On the 26th we made a forced march of 24 miles, Marshall suffering greatly. On the 27th Marshall was unable to march. I left him in camp in charge of Adams, while Wild and I made a forced march to the ship for relief. On March 1 I returned, with a relief party, and all reached the ship at Hut Point on March 4 in a blizzard. The total distance of the journey, including relays, was 1,708 statute miles. The time occupied was 126 days. The result is a good geological collection—we found coal measures in limestone and a complete meteorological record. We discovered eight distinct mountain ranges and over a hundred mountains. We surveyed and photographed many glaciers and found signs of former greater glaciation. The geographical South Pole is doubtless situated on a plateau ten to eleven thousand feet above sea-level. The new mountain altitude range, from 3,000 ft. to 12,000 ft. approximately. The violent blizzard in latitude 88 deg. shows that if the "Polar" calls it "winter" (usual) it must be a real or not coincident with the geographic Pole.

(Continued on page 3.)



## International Bank.

## QUESTION OF LIABILITY RAISED.

SCATHING CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE CASHIER.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., in the Supreme Court this morning, made a lengthy address in the case in which the Man Lee Chan firm are suing the International Banking Corporation to recover the sum of \$340 in respect of a bill of exchange, which, so it is alleged, the bank paid by mistake.

In this matter it will, perhaps, be remembered, that some months ago the Man Lee Chan firm received a bill of exchange from Vancouver. Several days afterwards the bill was missing, and the bank was notified. It is then alleged that the bank, in spite of the notification, issued the bill, "when presented by the thief, to quote Sir Henry Berkeley, was paid."

Sir Henry submitted that the defendants were not protected by the Statute, because the bill they paid did not on the face of it purport to be endorsed by the person in whose favour it was drawn. The bill was drawn in English, payable to a firm named in English "Man Lee Chan and Company."

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Probably it was the only way the bill could have been drawn? Sir Henry—Yes; and he went on to remark that the only proper endorsement purporting to be "Man Lee Chan and Company" would be Man Lee Chan and Company.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—And you say if they took any other endorsement they ran a risk? Sir Henry replied that such was the case. He submitted broadly that a bill drawn in English with a name in favour of the payee on the body of the bill is not properly endorsed in Chinese. If it was, then the onus was on the bank to show that the endorsement in Chinese truly represented the name of the payee.

So far the plaintiff declared the endorsement of "Man Lee Chan and Company" did not represent them. There was as yet no evidence to the contrary and the Court must not accept that. Defendants should be non-suited on that ground. On the question of bona fides his friend (Mr. Pollock) had suggested, if he did not contend, that as far as the Statute went that element of good faith did not enter into consideration thereof, but was confined to a certain other thing. That, Sir Henry held, could not be supported. If they had not acted in good faith then they could not be protected. When a banker paid a bill within a few days, almost a few hours, after he was informed that the bill had been stolen, should not be held by the Court to have acted in good faith, inasmuch as good faith was essential to the protection of either of the Statutes, and that the bank in the circumstances, detailed to the Court should not be held to be protected. Carelessness, recklessness, were the first elements of bad faith. Commonsense, which was the law, and the crystallisation of Commonsense, showed that the bank was wrong. When the thief presented the bill they should have notified the Man Lee Chan Company. Had they not been notified that the bill was stolen? If the Man Lee Chan Company were notified the thief would have been caught. They were, consequently, by their carelessness, liable to conversion and liable also to the value of the bill.

Counsel cited authorities at some length. Mr. Pollock opened the case for the defence shortly, after which evidence was called.

Mr. F. Stanley Clarke, cashier of the International Bank, said that as cashier he sanctioned the payment of all drafts. In the case of drafts made payable to Chinese, one of the clerks examined the endorsement. In December last a Chinaman called at the bank in respect of a draft for \$340.

Mr. Pollock—Did the Chinaman say to whom the draft was payable?—Yes, the Man Lee Chan.

Did the Chinaman say what had happened to the draft?—Yes, lost or stolen.

Did he say anything more?—Yes, he asked me to stop payment.

What did you do?—I asked for the name and number of the draft and the name of the bank from which it was issued.

Did the Chinaman return a second time?—Yes.

And what occurred?—I advised him to telegraph his friends asking them to cable us, giving full particulars.

How could they advise you?—It would have to be by wire before it was of any use.

Did you hear from the drawers by wire?—No.

Did you get a letter from them?—Yes.

When was that letter received?—On the 25th January.

And when was the draft paid?—On the 6th January.

At the time when the draft was paid witness was ignorant of the number of the draft, the name on the draft, and the name of the bank from which it was issued. No notice in writing was tendered witness in respect of the draft. In order to trace out the draft it would be necessary to go through the register and files. If witness had been informed that the drawers were the Bank of Hamilton, Vancouver, he could have traced the draft. On the day the draft in question was paid there were 300 to 500 others paid also. Every draft before payment was initiated by the head clerk and passed on to witness for the order to pay. When he passed the draft for \$340 for payment he did not in any way connect it with the Man Lee Chan. Asked for a reason why he did not connect the draft with the Chinese firm, witness's excuse was on account of the "pressure of business being so great." In passing the draft he acted in good faith. It did not occur to him at the time that the \$340 draft belonged to the Man Lee Chan, over which he had been interviewed by the Chinaman.

Cross-examined—When he paid the draft he quite forgot that he had received letters from the Man Lee Chan and Otto Kong Sing, otherwise he would not have paid it. He did not think there was any extreme carelessness on his part in paying the draft. There was a

great pressure of business at the time as it was near Chinese New Year. Had he remembered the notice he would have entered a mark of caution in the register, so that when payment was called for his memory would have been refreshed.

Sir Henry—Why did you not when you received Mr. Kong Sing's letter, giving you the amount, why did you not tick the register?—Because I could not find the draft.

When did you receive your letter of advice from San Francisco?—On 23rd December.

Is not the same Man Lee Chan Company in that advice?—It is.

Now, the Man Lee Chan came to see you on the 24th?—I can't say.

And he came again on another occasion?—Yes.

Mr. Kong Sing wrote you on the 5th January?—Yes.

You stated that if you had known the name of the bank you could have traced the draft?—Yes.

I put it to you, Sir, that the name of the issuing bank appeared in the letter of credit you received?—Yes.

So that when Man Lee Chan came to you you had the necessary information?—Yes.

And it was too much trouble for you to go and look up the matter?—Not too much trouble; too much work.

Same thing. Was it physically impossible for you to look up the matter?—Yes.

Are there no other clerks to do the work in the bank?—Yes.

And did one go to find the information?—Yes.

Did he find it?—No.

Why?—He could not.

Did he make a proper search?—He had his own work to do.

So there was no search made?—Yes, there was.

A proper, thorough search, I mean—Whether it was thorough or not I cannot say.

I put it to you that if a large European constituent had gone to you and asked you to stop payment of a draft, you would have taken more steps to protect them than you did in this case?—Certainly not.

In the ordinary course of your business of a bill endorsed "Brown, Jones and Company" were presented to you would you pay "Brown, Jones, Robinson and Company"?—No.

Do you read Chinese?—No.

So far as you know there was no endorsement on the draft?—Yes, there was.

Where?—I go by the sheriff's signature.

You don't read Chinese?—I do not.

So that what's written at the back of the draft, you don't know?—I trust the sheriff.

Who is under a guarantee?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that the guarantee of the sheriff or the comptroller leads to relaxation, lack of vigilance and diligence in all banks?—No.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## JUNKS HELD UP.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th April.

On the 15th instant, five junks which left Shui Hing together for Canton, when passing the Kam Kai creek, were held up by a number of pirates, who had previously hidden themselves on both sides of the bank. The pirates were armed with rifles with which they planned to attack the craft. The crews of the junks offered vigorous resistance but were unable to pass through. The crews perforce had to yield, whereupon the pirates boarded the junks, from which they removed money and articles to the value of about \$8,000. During the engagement between the two parties, the accountant of one junk was killed, and some fifteen others were wounded.

DEPARTURE OF EX-TARTAR GENERAL. The Canton ex-Tartar General Chong left here to-day by the O. M. S. N. Co's steamer *Keungling* for the North. H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun, the Provincial Treasurer, the Judge, the Salt Comptroller and several other officials assembled at the Government Tien Tze Wharf to give the departing official a hearty send-off and at the same time requested him to convey their best wishes to His Majesty the Emperor.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEA. On the morning of the 16th instant, a passenger junk in tow of a steam launch, which was proceeding to Shui Hing from Canton, when bearing a place called Shui Kai Hou, came into collision with another passenger junk which was bound for Ko Yau. The latter vessel was considerably damaged and subsequently sank. At the time of the accident, there were on board the wreck some fifty people, three of whom were drowned.

MACAO'S RIVAL. H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun will, together with Admiral Li Chun, proceed on the 21st inst., to take part in the ceremony in connection with the development of Hengchow city, which will take place on the following day. It is ascertained that it is also the intention of H.E. to pay a visit to the Portuguese Colony of Macao and pay an official call on the Governor of that settlement.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. ANNUAL REPORT. Following is the report of the general committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, for the year ending 31st December, 1908, for presentation to the members at the annual meeting, to be held in the City Hall, on Friday, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.

Several important questions have had the attention of the Committee during the past year. NEW TYHOON REFUGE AT MONGKOKTSUI. Members of the Chamber will remember that when, in 1904, the Government referred to them the proposal to construct a new typhoon refuge at Mongkoktsui, the committee advocated that the refuge should be situated at Cheung Sha Wan.

The question was shelved for the moment but the typhoon of 1906 brought forth such an expression of public opinion in favour of a refuge as to induce the Government to again take up the matter.

The Government referred to the Chamber the report of the Public Works Committee favouring the Mongkoktsui scheme together with His Excellency's proposal to defray the cost half out of the Colony's reserves and half by a temporary increase of light dues.

Your Committee, in replying, supported the protest of the agents, representatives and owners of British lines visiting the port against the imposition of increased dues, and their suggestions for a modification of the Government's proposal.

Your Committee also concurred in the views expressed by shipping companies as to the apparently excessive cost of the Mongkoktsui scheme and asked that an opportunity be accorded them of viewing the plans.

The points raised by the shipping companies were fully considered by His Excellency in the Government's reply and the plans sent to the Chamber. The shipping companies in a further letter addressed to the Chamber enclosed memoranda as an answer to those of His Excellency and suggested that if Causeway Bay, half of whose area was practically useless owing to silt, were improved, shelter could probably be provided for the greater part, if not the whole, of the smaller craft employed in the harbour. But if the Government were definitely committed to Mongkoktsui the suggestion of the shipping companies that the cost be spread over a term of years, calculated to fall less heavily on immediate contributors—a policy usually adopted by Port Trusts—should also be adopted by the Government.

The Government replied that the existing loan for railway construction precluded the raising of the further loan suggested by the shipping companies. After considerable correspondence the Government reduced the increase of light dues to 2½ cents per ton by 1 cent, and assured the shipping companies that there was no intention of continuing the increase after the cost of the Typhoon Refuge had been met.

The Government, however, was not prepared to re-open the question of the provision of a second shelter or the method of financing its construction.

LICENCE FEES OF LIGHTERS AND CARGO BOATS. The Chamber supported the protest of the owners of foreign lighters against the increase of licence fees and considered that the time had arrived for a distinction to be made between the boats owned by public carriers and those owned by private firms for their own use.

The Government replied that the fees were not excessive and it could not consider the reopening of the subject.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION OF 1909. In response to a communication from the Government asking the Chamber to consider

the feasibility of the Colony participating in the Franco-British Exhibition, your committee expressed the opinion that sufficient support would not be forthcoming to justify the appointment of a Committee of Organization and that unless the Government were prepared to vote the necessary funds, the matter should be allowed to drop.

PRIVATE MOORING BUOYS IN THE HARBOUR. This important subject continued to receive the attention of your Committee.

The position at the end of 1907 was that the Chamber, having differed with the argument of the Government for a revision of the present system, were considering the Government's reply.

The Chamber, after considering the Government's renewed representations, was unanimously of opinion that any change in the present system was unworkable unless the Government took over all the leases, moorings and buoys.

The Government concurred in the view that the purchase of all private buoys and moorings by Government would be the best solution of the problem but stated that the Colony could not at that moment incur the expense involved. The Government regarded the present proposal as a temporary solution until the Colony could afford the expenditure.

Your Committee differed absolutely with the reasons set forth by the Government as a justification for its amendment of Table O (a) to Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN ITALY IN 1911. The Government having approached the Chamber with regard to a proposed International Exhibition to be held in Italy in 1911, your Committee replied that, in their opinion, no appeal to the public would meet with sufficient support.

TINNED LARD AND TANNING INDUSTRY. A memorandum by His Excellency the Governor was received by the Chamber dealing with the possibility of the Colony developing an export trade in tinned lard with the Philippines and Straits Settlements. Inquiries were made by the Chamber among merchants and further information requested on the question of Government guarantee.

In reply to a further inquiry of His Excellency as to the feasibility of the Colony engaging in the tanning industry, from inquiries made it appeared to your committee that the establishment of such an industry was unlikely to meet with success.

JRITSH POSTAL SERVICE AT TIENTSIN. Your committee were pleased at the information conveyed to them by the Government that, as the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had agreed to guarantee the Government of Hongkong against half of any loss on the postal agency at Tientsin, and the Tientsin Municipality had decided to provide the other half, the agency would remain open until the 10th October, 1909.

It is hoped that some arrangement with meanwhile, be arrived at by which the Government will be enabled to retain the agency permanently.

SEVENTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE, 1909. A circular letter was received by the Chamber inviting the attendance of a delegate at the forthcoming Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to be held at Sydney in 1909.

If it should be possible to do so, it is the wish of the Committee to appoint a representative of the Chamber.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS. The Government having under consideration the question of amending the law relating to the registration of trade marks (Ordinance No. 6 of 1893) requested a definite expression of opinion from the Chamber as to whether British merchants in the Colony desired by registering their marks in Hongkong merely to secure local protection, or whether they desired to secure protection in China, Korea and Japan as well. In the latter case His Excellency the Governor considered that prior registration in the United Kingdom would be indispensable as a condition precedent to registration in Hongkong.

The committee's opinion conveyed to His Excellency was that registration did not confer a right—rights being conferred by usage. If that point of view were accepted there was no valid reason why the British Government should not protect marks registered in Hongkong but not in the United Kingdom in so far as to accept that registration as evidence of the claim of prior usage. They pointed out the extreme local inconvenience which would ensue on compulsory registration in the United Kingdom and trusted that the Government would not make it a condition precedent to registration in Hongkong in the new Ordinance.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF MORPHIA INTO CHINA. By the courtesy of the Government the Chamber received a copy of a despatch from Sir John Jordan covering copy of the Notification issued by him to H. B. M.'s Consulate at Treaty Ports in China, by which notice was conveyed to British subjects that from January 1st, 1909, the importation into China of morphia, and instruments for its injection, would be prohibited by the Chinese Government.

Due provision had been made for medicinal requirements.

CURRENCY QUESTION. The year brought forth the usual correspondence on the question of currency reform, an subject which will come to be regarded as an essential feature of the Chamber's annual report.

A copy of a despatch from Sir John Jordan was received from the Government together with copies of an Imperial Decree dated Peking, 5th October, 1908, commanding that a certain silver coin be struck as the standard coin of the country.

An interesting memorial of the Government Council (Hui T. Chung Wa Chai) on the question of an uniform national currency is included.

[To be continued.]

## Today's Advertisements.

## PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

OWING to an alteration in the arrangements of the BANDMAN Co. who were to have played in Hongkong last week, the PHILHARMONIC CONCERT, advertised for Friday, April 23rd, will take place on TUESDAY, April 27th.

Tickets bearing the earlier date will still hold good.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1909. [360]

## FOR SALE. BEST AMERICAN SUGAR CORN SEEDS.

IN PACKETS, at 10 Cents each.  
Apply to—GRACA & CO., No. 27, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1909. [359]

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI DIRECT CARGO &amp; PASSENGER SCHEDULE SERVICE.

THE Twin Screw Steamers "ANHUI," "CHINHUA," "CHENAN" and "LINAN" leave Hongkong alternately every THURSDAY p.m. and SUNDAY at Daylight for SHANGHAI Direct.

The Sunday morning steamers are availed of by the Postal Authorities for the conveyance of H.M. Mails to Europe via the Siberian route, and are the most regular and convenient sailings for passengers travelling via Siberia. For further particulars apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1909. [350]

## ROBBERY OR REVENGE?

## STRANGE AFFAIR AT WONG-NEI-CHONG.

At an early hour this morning the village of Wong-nei-chong was thrown into a great state of confusion when it was learnt that a most ferocious attack had been made upon a gardener and his wife by a gang of men, who maltreated the man and stabbed the woman, severely, it is believed, about the body. The assault took place about three o'clock in the house of the gardener, at 96, Wong-nei-chong.

The story of the gardener, Choi Him, as he gave it to the police, was that at about that hour while he and his family were asleep, he heard a loud noise at his front door and as he was about to make investigation, the door fell in, and five or six men entered the house. One of the intruders carried a knife in his hand. They seized the farmer and his wife and pressed them into an adjoining cubicle, where they assaulted the pair, firstly, with their fists, but later, as the woman would not obey the order and keep quiet, the man with the knife cut her about the arm and face several times. Meanwhile two other men were ransacking the house, but the robbery, if robbery they were, did not succeed in removing anything from the premises, the cries of the woman of "Save life" frightening them away.

When the police arrived on the scene they found the house in disorder. The injured woman refused to go to hospital, but she submitted to treatment.

The question remains as to whether the visit of these strange men had robbery for its object. The police do not think so. They are of opinion that the gardener or his wife had got themselves into ill-favour with some people in the village over a dispute on the subject of water, and in this way the grievous side sought to secure their revenge. The question of ransacking the house, strange to say, was only a hoax. Arrests are expected shortly.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

## ONE AND A QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.

The weights for the 1¼ miles Handicap at Saturday's Gymkhana are fixed as follows:

| Ponies.          | Hds. | Lbs. |
|------------------|------|------|
| Seaform          | 13   | 161  |
| Astral           | 13   | 154  |
| Sportsman        | 13   | 154  |
| Barry            | 13   | 152  |
| Triad            | 13   | 150  |
| Ganth            | 11   | 150  |
| Backslay         | 13   | 147  |
| Gamschick        | 13   | 145  |
| Vine             | 13   | 145  |
| Greyback         | 13   | 145  |
| Strathdallas     | 13   | 145  |
| Gambler          | 13   | 145  |
| Sidier Dhu       | 13   | 142  |
| Whiteball        | 13   | 140  |
| Shandygaff       | 13   | 133  |
| Highland Heather | 12   | 136  |

## THE NINGPO CORRESPONDENT OF THE N. C. D.

News writes:—The departure of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lammer, on Friday, April 9, gave occasion for a remarkable demonstration of friendship on the part of both foreigners and Chinese. For six years Mr. Lammer has been the Ningpo agent of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, during which time he has gained the respect and confidence of the native merchants, and by his genial courtesy, the goodwill and friendship of the foreign residents. Harmony and confidence—the essentials of a successful merchant's life in China—were marked characteristics of Mr. Lammer's relationship with the Chinese throughout the whole period of his residence in Ningpo. In truth—Chinese fashion—they displayed their goodwill by saluting the departing steamer by firing three to four hundred bombs, and sixty thousand crackers! At the invitation of the senior pilot of the port, Capt. A. J. Philbey, who had specially hired the steam-launch *Shanghai*, a large company of foreign and Chinese friends escorted the Sir *Lifu* to the mouth of the Ningpo river, where a final farewell of Chinese crackers conveyed best wishes for a safe voyage, and a pleasant and happy farewell in the Homeland.

## Public Companies.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 21st April, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts, to 31st December, 1908, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 11th April to the 21st April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1909. [390]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 21st April, 1909, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of considering, if thought fit, passing the following Special Resolution:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

Should the above Special Resolution be duly passed, it will be subsequently submitted for confirmation to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, of which Notice will be hereafter given.

Prints of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Society's Offices, or obtained on application there.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1909. [300]

## THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 21st April, 1909, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1908, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th April to the 21st April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1909. [296]

## THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 21st April, 1909, at 12.45 P.M. for the purpose of considering, if thought fit, passing the following Special Resolution:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

Should the above Special Resolution be duly passed, it will be subsequently submitted for confirmation to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, of which Notice will be hereafter given.

Prints of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Company's offices or obtained on application there.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1909. [307]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Sir George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 24th April, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1909, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 24th April, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1909. [314]

## GOLD STORAGE.

## THE HONGKONG JOZ COMPANY LTD.

THE HONGKONG JOZ COMPANY LTD. has now opened GOLD STORAGE at EAST POINT. Storage will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sundries stored in racks and delivered at any time.

G. K. HAXTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [14]







## Intimation.

# Powell's

28, Queen's Road.

## NEW GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

Fine Quality

### Zephyr Shirts

Exclusive Designs

### Thin Cashmere and Lisle Thread Socks

in  
'PLAIN COLOURS  
and  
SMART STRIPES

### INDIA GAUZE and CELLULAR SINGLET

### PITH, CORK and RUBBER HELMETS

Moderate Prices

### Gentlemen's Department.

## POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS,

and

28, Queen's Road.

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. O. D. Thomson, to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
on  
**MONDAY,**  
the 26th April, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., within her residence, No. 5, Mountain View,  
The Peak,  
THE WHOLE OF THE  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
Comprising—  
Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADS  
with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES,  
TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with GLASS,  
DRESSING TABLES, MARBLE-TOP  
WASHSTANDS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION  
DINING TABLE and CHAIRS,  
CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, BLACK-  
WOOD CURIO STAND and TEA TABLE,  
&c. &c.

ALSO  
A Quantity of BOOKS.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
On view on Saturday, the 24th instant,  
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1909. [357]

## Intimations.

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1909, at 4 P.M. in the CITY HALL, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ending 31st December, 1908.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any general business.

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1909. [343]

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

C. GORDON MACKIE,  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1909. [351]

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

WE are Specialising in a Line of  
**BACON and HAM.**  
**EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY.**

Only 60 cents a lb.

CUT OR UNCUT.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1909. [329]

Telephone:  
482.

Telegrams:  
"Cyclometer."

## CONTINENTAL

AND

## HOME RATES.

IMPORT AGENTS

FOR

Motor Cars,

Cycles,

Launches,

Automobiles.

## DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW  
ROOMS,

83-85, Des Voeux Road, Central,  
Hongkong.

## THE SOUTH POLE

(Continued from page 2.)

## THE NORTHERN PARTY.

Professor Edw. David, F.R.S., reports:—  
The northern party consisting of Douglas Mawson, B.Sc., Mr. Mackey, and self, left Cape Royd for the magnetic Pole on October 5, 1908. We picked up depots left by motor-car 15 miles out. The party hauled two sledges by relays, the total weight being 600 lb. per man, with provisions for 63 days. We reached Butter Point on October 13, and leaving a depot, continued northwards in 60 deg. of frost. There was very heavy sledding over consolidated pack ice. North of Cape Bernacchi the sea-ice of Granite Harbour was just strong enough on October 24 to bear the sledges. We arrived at the sound 12 miles further north on October 30, where, to save oil, we utilized seal blubber. Further south, living mainly on seal-meat, we crossed the Nordenskiöld Barrier and relayed to the Drygalski Glacier. The thawing sea-ice, compacted of brash and crushed pack, made progress laborious and slow. The sea-ice south of the Drygalski Glacier was beginning to break-up. A first attempt to cross the glacier failed, owing to numerous deep chasms. We crossed further east on December 5 and followed a difficult route over crevassed pressure ridges. On December 10 we found open sea on the north side of the Drygalski Glacier. We made a depot of one sledge and, after cooking supplies of seal and penguin to lessen the shortage of food, turned inland on December 6 [?] 16] with 670 lb. of equipment and provisions. We attempted the glacier between Mountains Nansen and Larsen. After sledging among the high pressure ridges, where the sledges and the party often nearly lost in the crevasses, we abandoned that route. A blizzard then covered the glacier with deeply drifted snow, and the sledges were extricated with difficulty. Subsequent violent blizzards removing the loose snow enabled the party to ascend the steep slope of a branch glacier to the main glacier between Mountains Larsen and Bellinghousen. Thence there was fair travelling to an inland plateau at an altitude of over 7,000 ft. Strong southerly winds, sledge, of frost, and shortened rations made travelling trying. The party reached the magnetic Pole 260 statute miles north-west of the Drygalski depot on January 16 and hoisted the Union Jack. The position of the Pole was determined by Mawson with a Lloyd-Creagh dip-circle as in the vicinity of latitude 72 deg. 25 mins., longitude 154 east. The party, returning, travelled 16 to 20 miles daily, and arrived at the junction of the branch glacier with the main glacier near Mount Larsen on January 30. Attempting to shoot down the main glacier, we became involved in ice pressure ridges and crevasses, necessitating the unloading of the sledge and hand portage. On February 3 the party arrived at an inlet in the glacier near the Drygalski depot. Our provisions were exhausted except for a few biscuits. The Nimrod, returning from Cape Washington, and continuing a vigorous search, on February 4 sighted the depot flag on the ice-cliff. The party, finishing a meal, was aroused by the Nimrod firing a double detonator. Rushing out of the tent, Mawson fell soft down a crevasse, but was rescued unhurt by the party from the ship. The duration of the journey was 122 days. We travelled, including relays, 1,260 statute miles. The results are that coast was triangulated by Mawson by theodolite from McMurdo Sound to the Drygalski Glacier. For geological, magnetic, and meteorological results, minerals, apparently vanadium, and widely spaced mosaic have been found.

## THE WESTWARD PARTY.

Mr. Armytage reports:—  
The western party, consisting of Sir Philip Brocklehurst, Mr. Priestley, and self, left Cape Royd on December 1 and reached Butter Point on December 5. We proceeded to ascend the Ferrar, Glaur, Mr. Priestley making geological collections and Sir Philip Brocklehurst taking photographs. The latter climbed Knobhead Mountain and found weathered sandstone. On January 1 we returned to Butter Point, according to instructions, for a possible meeting with the northern party. During our stay we pursued geological work in the vicinity and found an extensive raised beach (soft) above the sea. On the morning of January 23 the party woke to find the ice upon which it was camped drifting seawards. Fortunately, at mid-day, by the influence of a current, the floe touched fast ice for a sufficient time to permit the party to reach safety. The following morning we sighted the ship and communicated by heliograph. We were picked up in the afternoon. Useful geological and photographic work was done.

## THE "NIMROD'S" VOYAGE.

Captain Evans, of the Nimrod, reports:—  
The Nimrod navigated south under sail only and entered the first belt of ice, 60 miles of pack ice, on December 20, crossing the Antarctic Circle the same day. Thereafter, at intervals, there was much pack. I proceeded south on meridian 173 west to latitude 70 deg. 45 min. between Ross's tracks. We sounded, and at 15 fathoms (945 ft.) bottom was not reached. On January 11 arrived at the edge of the pack; seven miles east of Deasford Island, and on January 13 reached the ice sheet off Cape Bird. I despatched a sledge party of four men in charge of Mr. Mackintosh to convey mail to Cape Royd. The same evening two men returned. Mackintosh and McGillivray (J. McGowan) continuing the journey. Next day they found the ice sheet breaking, and just succeeded in reaching land. Thence, on January 11 they travelled over crevassed mountain slopes to Cape Royd, arriving on January 13 at the last stage of exhaustion, having lost their provisions in a crevasse early on January 17. The ship first reached Cape Royd on January 18 and left immediately to search the coast for Mackintosh. I was beset by the pack and drifted north-westward past Granite Harbour,

utilizing the period in taking chain soundings across McMurdo Sound. The ship experienced severe pressure, but was finally freed on January 16 unharmed. On January 24, after a blizzard had commenced to break the ice sheet, I was proceeding westward across the sound when I perceived a heliograph on Butter Point, 11 miles distant. I succeeded in penetrating the pack, and picked up Armytage, Brocklehurst, and Priestley. On February 1, following Lieutenant Shackleton's instructions, I proceeded to search the western coast for the northern party. This was rendered difficult by the pack and by blizzards. Counting 11 soundings along the greater part, within a quarter-mile of the shore, between the Drygalski Barrier and Cape Washington. On February 4, I found the northern party, and returned to Cape Royd, and on the 20th picked up the southern depot party at Hut Point. Joyce reported that he had travelled south over a hundred miles without a sign of the northern party. Henceforward there were frequent blizzards. On March 1 I observed a heliograph on Hut Point and picked up Lieutenant Shackleton and Wild. The former left the ship the same afternoon with a relief party. The Nimrod proceeded to Cape Royd to embark stores. On March 2, in a sudden blizzard, Chief Officer Davis's boat succeeded in reaching the ship. Another boat, an air breaking, was forced under the ice. The crew escaped and were hauled up an ice cliff in a frost-bitten condition. The boat was sunk. The ship was compelled to stop anchor. With all hands on board at Hut Point on March 4, we sailed homewards. The results of the ship's outward voyage include the knowledge of an extension of the eastward navigable region of the Ross Sea and numerous soundings in which bottom-samples were obtained. Sounding around a stranded berg, to ascertain the proportion submerged, showed that nearly equal bulk is above and below water in the case of a typical tabular snow-berg. A good zoological collection was made in the pack.

On my return to the ship on March 4 I found it necessary, owing to the low temperatures and the freezing of the sea, to proceed north immediately. The ship forced a way under sail and steam for two days through heavy, new, "pinnacle" ice, and I proceeded to explore the northern coast of Victoria Land. On March 8 western progress was barred by compact, hummocky ice in latitude 70 deg. 10 min., longitude 167 deg. 10 min. east. From one position, in latitude 69 deg. 48 min., longitude 166 deg. 11 min., I discerned in perfectly clear weather a new range of coast mountains trending first south-west and then west for 45 miles beyond Cape Norb. Their approximate altitudes are from 5,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. The mountains are mostly tabular and are apparently part of a deeply eroded plateau. Their outline was sketched by Mr. Mawson. On March 9 we were beset in the old pack cemented by new ice. A fair wind freshening enabled us to clear the pack. After a boisterous passage north in thick weather all the party arrived at Half-Moon Bay to-day in excellent health. There was no sign of scurvy throughout the voyage.

ERNEST H. SHACKLETON.

## THE QUEEN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Buckingham Palace, Wednesday, 12.25 a.m.  
To the Editor of the Daily Mail.  
I telegraph by command of the Queen to thank you for the good news contained in the letter which you kindly sent for Her Majesty's information announcing the success of the Nimrod expedition—that Lieutenant Shackleton had reached the South (magnetic) Pole, and that he had hoisted the flag given him by Her Majesty before he left England.  
I am further commanded by the Queen to ask you to convey Her Majesty's very hearty congratulations to Lieutenant Shackleton for his great achievement.

DIGNOR PROBY, General.

## Intimations.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.  
In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.  
SHAWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hong Kong, 19th August, 1908. [135]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra Cars at 9.15 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

## SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. KUMHREYER, General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909. [11]

## Intimations.

## A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells, or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that almost everybody abhors it, and many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world, and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it, however, has since been triumphantly accomplished, and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

## WAMFOLE'S PREPARATION

the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry, creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Weakness, Loss of Flesh, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Affections, Thinness and Slow Development in the young, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use, with I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint or fail. One bottle convinces. Sold by all chemists.

## WANTED.

AN ADVANCED SPECIALIST, just breaking up his general collection, intending to confine himself to the Far Eastern countries, would be glad to hear from any collectors who have Hongkong, Siam, Japan, and French Surrogate Offices in South China, &c., &c., to exchange or sell. Bank References. Apply to  
Lt.-Colonel NEWMAN,  
c/o "China Critic," Tientsin.  
[356]

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## CHARGEURS REUNIS, FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE French Steamship Company, CHARGEURS REUNIS, beg to inform the public that their steamers of the Round the World Line will henceforth suppress calling at Vancouver and Puget Sound Ports. They will proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO without making any port of call en route.  
Shippers of cargo to SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO and SOUTH AMERICA no doubt appreciate this new facility afforded to them of a fast cargo-boat service from China and Japan to above-mentioned destinations.  
For full information, apply to  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,  
Agents at Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 15th April, 1909. [345]

## DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

## FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

## NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of

The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [4]

## THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

## EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE

## USEFUL ARTICLES

OR

## CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS

and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season

Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BOUQUETS (Hot Flowers), RIB-

BONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS,

LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRT-

INGS, ALPACAS, HOSIERY,

ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOT-

WEARS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Cash Port Orders.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909. [346]

## Entertainment.

COMING! COMING!

## THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS & MENAGERIE.

LOCATION:  
CAUSEWAY BAY.

WATCH THE DATE.

Box Plan.

ROBINSON PIANO CO.

A. JACKSON

Representative.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [323]

## Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

## THE H. A. L. Steamship

## "SILESIA"

Captain von Hoff, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 15th April, 1909. [349]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDELSBRO

AND LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd April, 1909, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd April, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd April, 1909, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th April, 1909. [348]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"ASSAYE"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sealed and marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained at 11 A.M. in the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex S.S. India.

From Australia, ex S.S. Adelaide.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. Japan.

From Persian Gulf, ex S.S. N. and E. P. S. N. Co's Steamer.

Optional Goods will be landed, but no instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1909. [347]

## PABST BREWING COMPANY

MILWAUKEE

BEER SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIMPSON &amp; Co.

HONGKONG NORTH CHINA

(1st and 2nd) 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169,



Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint.....50 cents  
Gallon.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1909.

WHERE LORD WILLIAM CECIL'S COLLEGE SCHEME FAILS.

Much has been written on the subject of the proposed establishment of a University in Hongkong and the effect it would in all probability exert as a competitor of the University for which Lord William Cecil has been appealing for support from the people of Shanghai. As it has been definitely laid down that the Hongkong University would be entirely unsectarian and open to all races and creeds its boundless possibilities as contrasted with a college which would largely devote its attention to the inculcation and propagation of Christianity are plainly manifest and the best informed opinion is decidedly on the side of the Hongkong scheme. As if to emphasise the merits which it may be assumed the local University would possess over any rival denominational institution established in China, a notice issued by the Chinese Government is distinctly worthy of attention. The notice in question applies to Chinese students studying in foreign schools which are under the management of foreign teachers in Chinese territory. It seems that Chinese graduates have certain privileges in the way of exercising the franchise in provincial assembly elections. The Chinese graduates of two colleges in Poochow city applied for permission to vote and the response was to the effect that "Colleges established by foreigners in China will be regarded as not by the Board of Education." In commenting on the uncompromising tone of that decision or ultimatum the N. C. Daily News, which we take it, has inside knowledge of the circumstances which led to this decree being issued, said: "To the man in the street the subject does not appear to be one of much interest, few references to it having, as yet, appeared in the native press. But to those interested in educational extension it is a question of supreme importance and one that will not fall sooner or later, to provoke a considerable amount of discussion. The full significance of the step taken has not been realised, perhaps, even by those who are most affected by it. To disfranchise all graduates of foreign schools is a drastic step indeed; and while in the actual condition of China the grievance of disfranchisement is somewhat partial in its incidence, it must tend to be felt more and more as the provincial assembly spread. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Government's prohibition should

be provocative of keen resentment among those who now find themselves placed on a level with persons of no character and of little or no education." The underlying idea appears to be that as schools established by the Chinese Government for the benefit of Chinese students are increasing in number, the foreign institutions should be placed at a disadvantage in the matter of conferring on the graduates of the latter the right to have a voice in the selection of representatives at the provincial assemblies. Now, how would such a decree affect the native students whose names were enrolled on the list of those attending such a college as that contemplated by Rev. Lord William Cecil and his supporters? It would mean that at a time when the cry for popular institutions is being heard throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, when a constitution has been promised and may at any time be granted those students or graduates would find themselves outcasts in the political life of China. On the other hand take the case of Hongkong. It should not be forgotten that the announcement of the Board of Education is unmistakably precise; it is concerned with "colleges established by foreigners in China" alone; it does not refer to colleges established by foreigners in Hongkong, because that would also include those places of learning in the United States and in the United Kingdom to which the wealthier classes send their sons. It would be ridiculous to suppose that the Chinese Government would penalise the Chinese students who had graduated at Cambridge or Oxford, Harvard or Yale, and impose upon them such disabilities as would prevent their intervening in questions affecting the constitution of the provincial assemblies. Such a policy would render the Board of Education and the Chinese Government the laughing-stock of the nations, and, indeed, put a premium on crass ignorance and fortuitous fatuity. It would inspire those graduates of enlightened Western colleges of education with a hearty contempt for those responsible for administering the affairs of the Empire, and finally induce the enlightened section of the population to give up in supreme disgust any hope it might have of contributing towards the regeneration of the Middle Kingdom. So that when we submit that this decree affect merely the graduates of foreign colleges established in China we maintain that our reading of the order is the correct one. In that case, students attending at and graduating from a Hongkong University would be placed under no ban, as regards their exercise of any franchise in connection with provincial assemblies that might exist, whereas the Christian colleges at such places as Shanghai and Canton and other places would have seriously to reconsider their position. Otherwise it might be urged that they were in fact robbing the students who had been beguiled into attending them of their electoral rights. So with such an establishment as that suggested by the persons and "unco gild" who pin their faith to the principles enunciated by the noble and reverend lord who has been touring China in the endeavour to split sympathy with his scheme. The decree, indeed, would seem to be another argument in favour of the Hongkong University as against the Christian college at Shanghai or elsewhere in China proper. At the same time we must not disguise from ourselves the fact that Lord William Cecil's pet proposal has powerful backing. The very fact that it is a sectarian or, at all events, a Gospel movement will undoubtedly influence a very large and important section of the well-meaning but too often shortsighted community who hold the principle of proving their faith by works—an excellent principle in itself but one that has to be considered in connection with local and national conditions; while the additional fact that the movement is being engineered and fostered by one of the Cecils will also attract the support of many worthy people, especially in England, where the old saw that an Englishman dearly loves a lord still holds good. If the Hongkong University is to become an accomplished fact it therefore behoves the wealthier members of the Colony, both European and Chinese, to remember that Mr. Mody's munificent offer to provide for the erection of the buildings is only supposed to be open until the end of June. If the necessary funds are not in sight by that date Mr. Mody would be perfectly justified if he withdrew his offer, although we do not believe for a moment he would follow such a course. Still it is up to the people of Hongkong and those on the mainland whose sons would take advantage of such an institution to recognise the generosity of a liberal-minded citizen by responding to the call for funds according to their means.

HOW BRITISH EXIGENCIES MAY AFFECT CHINESE FINANCE.

Ample evidence has been adduced to show that the revenue of the United Kingdom for the past year has seriously declined owing to a variety of causes, one of the chief of these being the introduction of old age pensions. That measure had been promised by the opposition for so many years that it was left to the present Government to put into practice

what will undoubtedly prove a beneficent scheme of social reform whose value has already been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. That the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be sore put to it to find a solution to the difficulties with which the Ministry is faced in consequence of this reform is matter of common knowledge, but who would fancy that as the result of the passing of the Old Age Pensions Act in the United Kingdom the currency of China and India may materially benefit? As everybody is aware, the bugbear of finance in the Far East and the crowning factor in the trade between foreign merchants and Chinese dealers are the continual fluctuations in the value of silver. Many suggestions have been made with the object of limiting the range of these fluctuations in the price of the white metal, but the market has been so dominated and swayed by Indian requirements that it has been found practically impossible to realise the aim of those who wish to see a happier era in the financial position inaugurated. It has also been held that one of the principal deterrents to the adoption of a uniform silver currency in China has been the liability of the silver market to swing pendulum-like at any time so that the efforts of those who would seek to give effect to the terms of the Mackay treaty have been rendered absolutely nugatory. Now, it may be asked, what has all this to do with the deficiency in the British revenue and the system of old age pensions which came into force in the beginning of this year? What matters it to China whether Great Britain adopt the most socialistic tendencies and introduce legislation which results in the amelioration of the poor? According to the Allahabad Pioneer the connection is very marked. Of course, the Pioneer regards the question as it affects the interests of India, but what affects that Empire is bound in course of time to be reflected in the currency of China. The Pioneer, which is a semi-official paper, declares: "Private information shows that a project is being considered for the revival of Lord Goschen's scheme for 10s. notes secured on a silver basis, thus providing facilities for the payment of old-age pensions, and at the same time extinguishing the appalling deficit now known. The United States are considering a similar project. The adoption of the scheme would result in the appreciation of the bullion price of silver to above the face value of the rupee. Lord Morley has promised that, in such an event he will raise the rate of exchange in order to prevent rupees being melted down as bullion." In conclusion the Pioneer points out the enormous effect the restoration of the value of rupees would have upon the industrial life of India. The importance of such a proposal to China cannot be over-estimated. It is tantamount to a revolution in the silver currency market, for it means that China would be enabled to purchase increasing quantities of British products, while it need not necessarily have any serious effect on the exporting trade of the Middle Kingdom, although, of course, the entire conditions at present existing in this respect would be altered. With Great Britain as a buyer of silver to secure the ten shilling bank notes the situation would be immediately changed for the better so far as those dealing in dollars are concerned, and if the United States have any similar project in view there is a possibility of the white metal being automatically standardised. What authority our contemporary has for the suggestion that Lord Goschen's scheme, or a modification of it, is being considered by the Imperial Government it is impossible to say, but holding the position it does in the official world of India it is unlikely that a journal of its standing and reputation would give publicity to a vague and unsubstantial report, with no background of truth to sustain it. The great fact which will at this stage appeal to the reader is the practically unconscious relationship which exists between the domestic policy of the United Kingdom and the financial interests of the Chinese Empire.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A rich mine of fine rock-salt is reported to have been recently struck near Manchouli, the western terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Waiwups and the Yuchasaps have been in negotiation with the Russian Minister to redeem the North Manchurian Railway, but as too high a price is demanded for the redemption, no settlement has been arrived at.

Detective Sergeant Grant prosecuted a Japanese, Kashiwa Matsuo, in the Police Court, this morning, for exhibiting the title "Drug-gist" outside his place of business at 24, Praya East, without being registered. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

A garden site on a large scale is being organised on behalf of the renovation scheme for the Salween and Soddin, Homa, and the new Seamen's Institute, Praya E. (Mission to Seamen). It is to be held during the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, May 5.

The Ministry of War has decided not to call for foreign assistance in the construction of forts and fortifications in order to preserve the secret in connection with such despatch. It is, however, held that a great loss will be incurred by the loss of the secret in the long run.

Shipyard Labourers.

ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

EFFECT OF RETIREMENT IN THE KOWLOON DOCKS.

The trial of the three men—Wu Cheung, a fitter of the Quarry Bay Shipyard, residing at 17, Bulkeley Street, Hunghom, Chu Pak On, timekeeper of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, residing at 161, Market Street, Hunghom, and Fung Chan Man, an engineer and cigarette hawk, of 13, Queen's Road Central—who were charged with convening a secret meeting in the Chui Nam Hotel, at 423 and 425, Queen's Road West on Sunday last, without permission of the Government, was opened before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistrate's court this forenoon.

The court-room was fairly well filled when the magistrate took his seat shortly after half-past eleven. Nearly every seat was occupied by engineers and fitters, interested parties and sympathisers, who followed the proceedings with great interest.

The reader will recollect that on Sunday afternoon between 500 and 600 Chinese, representing artisans from all the docks and shipbuilding yards in the Colony, met at West Point. The three defendants were alleged to be the ring-leaders, and the object of the meeting was to collect subscriptions to form a trade union so as to protect themselves in case of strikes. The meeting was broken up by the police, and the arrests followed.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, who appeared for the defence, said that in order to save time his clients had decided to plead guilty to the charges. He had gone carefully into the facts of the matter and had advised the defendants that they had committed a technical breach of the law. Mr. Dixon here proceeded to relate the facts of the case as they were related to him, adding that if he were not correct in them the police would assist him. The meeting, he said, was called by the first defendant by circulars, which were handed to all native engineers in the Colony, and its object was to discuss the possibility of forming a school for the study of engineering. The second and third defendants took no part at the meeting. They attended simply because they had received circulars. They, however, made speeches. There was a very large attendance, including a number of detectives, whose presence was known to the promoters. That was proof that they did not know they were infringing the law. It was true that they did not ask for permission to hold the meeting—that was because they were afraid it would not be granted them. In view of the explanation, Mr. Dixon asked the Court to deal with the men leniently. The meeting, he went on, was a perfectly lawful one; there were no inflammatory speeches, no mention was made of trade unions or strikes. The object of the meeting was a purely lawful one. Inspector Robertson, conducting the case for the police authorities, cast a different light on the matter. He stated that some 800 circulars were tried to call the meeting, and were signed by the first defendant and another person. There was no mention made in any of the speeches of an engineering school or a technical institute. What was said was that subscriptions should be collected to defend themselves in strikes.

The inspector then explained the reason why the meeting was held. Formerly, he said, workmen at the Hongkong Docks were paid double pay for Sunday and night work. There was a new manager in office now and he had decided to cut down the wages to one and a half, and it was on account of that that the meeting was held. The subscriptions to the union were to be paid for at the rate of thirty cents per each dollar, that was to say, that if a man received \$10 a month he had to subscribe to the fund \$3 a year, at \$10 a month he would have to pay \$12 per annum, and so on. The cost of the refreshments consumed at the meeting was defrayed by the first defendant.

Mr. Dixon called attention to the fact that the circulars clearly stated that the meeting was called to discuss the question of an engineering school.

His Worship replied that such might be the case, but the other subject was in mind when the circulars were issued.

Mr. Dixon observed that at the meeting there was no mention of fights, and trade unions were quite lawful.

His Worship—Will there be another meeting?

Mr. Dixon—I don't know.

"Do you know if the Government will grant you permission to hold another?" the Court queried.

"I learn that if in the first instance permission had been asked for the Government would have allowed it," was the answer.

Inspector Robertson was of the same opinion.

Mr. Dixon—If your Worship will adjourn the case *sine die* I will write the Government asking for permission.

His Worship—I would suggest that they wrote the application.

The case was accordingly adjourned *sine die*, and the decision of the Court rests on the action of the Government so far as permission is concerned.

The document purports to be a comprehensive set of rules for the guidance of members of the proposed labour union, which is throughout referred to in the original as a "school." The translation follows:—

1.—It is proposed to establish a "school" for the benefit of men engaged in our trade; it is hoped that the institution may last for all time.

2.—All members may make suggestions. Any member having good regulations to suggest should make them known to other members. If these (good) views are not brought forward they cannot promote the public weal. However, if any regulation is found unsatisfactory it can be discussed at meetings and amended there and then.

3.—It is proposed that all office-bearers shall meet at the "school" every Saturday evening. Any of our fellow-workers having good suggestions to submit, or other matters concerning the public good, are requested to attend at the school and discuss them with the office-bearers.

4.—It is proposed that if any of our fellow-workers have not yet heard of the benefits that will be derived from becoming a member of the "school" and who may come to hear of it, they will be allowed to join the school within the next three months if they should so desire, and shall pay the same fee of \$1 as original members. After the three months have expired the entrance fee will be \$5.

[Probably, through a clerical error, the following section was numbered "6." There is no clause 5.—Translator's note.]

6. If any member should be careless about his work and meet with any accident and have no means to pay for medical treatment, he can come to the "school" and make a report to the committee who will send a subscription list round to their fellow-workers to collect subscriptions. Upon the return of the subscription list, the "school" will pay the money out first (to the member in need). On pay day the amounts of individual subscriptions will be deducted (from each subscribing member's wages). The advance is made as a special favour by the "school."

7. It is proposed that the general and finance committees be elected once in each quarter by ballot.

8. It is proposed that the "school" shall issue to each member a book containing the names of the native-places of the members, so that there will be no confusion about the surmises. The book will also serve for recording receipts for monthly payments. In case the book is lost, a report must be made to the "school" when a new book will be issued.

It is proposed that all members who are not out of work shall make their monthly payments on each pay day. In case they should be unable to pay, they will be allowed three months during which to settle their accounts. Beyond the period of grace whatever payments that might have been made will be forfeited (as a penalty) so as to set an example to others. Members who happen to be out of work do not come under this rule.

OWNER WANTED—OWNER FOUND.

"TELEGRAPH'S" NOTICE BRINGS QUICK REPLY.

That advertising is the soul of business is a fact which no one can question. Last evening the Telegraph was pleased to give the police some assistance in a matter which required clearing up, and in that issue, under the caption of "Owner Wanted," appeared a paragraph stating that the police had arrested a coolie in whose possession was found a silver cigarette case bearing the inscription, "Presented to C. S. Wade, by his colleagues at D. C. Kerr & Co., Preston, 13. 6. 07." In less than twelve hours the police had accomplished what they had wanted. The paragraph had reached the right quarter at the right time, for this morning the police received a communication from Mr. J. Hall, an employee of Quarry Bay Shipyard. He identified the case and furthermore added that he was present when the presentation was made to Mr. Wade, who was now on a visit to Japan. The circumstances under which the memento came into the coolie's possession has yet to be explained; the coolie alleging that he picked it up in the street.

At the Police Court this morning, he was charged with being in possession of property supposed to have been stolen. An additional charge was preferred against the accused, Shan Chuk Leung, by Mr. A. S. Essofally, of 7 and 9, Zealand Street, for leaving his service without giving notice. A plea of not guilty on both counts was entered, and the accused remanded.

This morning, Inspector Gourlay charged two truck coolies, who are employed by a local bank, with allowing the shafts of their truck to drag, thereby damaging the roadway. Fined \$5 each.

A HAWKER, Ng Leung, of 6, Mao Hing Lane, believes that he is a very much wronged man to-day. He was arrested for selling partridges out of season, and fined \$5 for the offence. Ng wonders now when partridges will be in season.

Two chair coolies were fined \$15 each, by Mr. F. A. Bazeland, in the Police Court, to-day, for refusing to accept hire while disengaged. Mr. Edward Ema, of Messrs. David, Sassoon and Company, Ltd., was the prosecutor.

The Peking Government is deliberating upon taking steps to exercise China's own control over Christian missions and has consequently ordered the Commission of Constitutional Reform to formulate regulations for the protection of the Christian propaganda in China.

Xue water police, this morning, arraigned thirty-three boatmen and women before Mr. J. H. Kemp on charges of reaping on the fore-shore at Hunghom for a period longer than was considered necessary for safety in bad weather. They were also charged with committing a nuisance in the neighbourhood. Each fined \$1 and \$5.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

PRATAS ISLAND.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 19th April.

Negotiations regarding Pratas Island are nearing an amicable settlement.

It is reported that the Island will be thrown open to commerce and that the Japanese already settled there will be accorded special privileges.

AUSTRO-CHINESE BANK.

A PROPOSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 19th April.

The Austrian Minister in Peking has conferred with the Waiwupu regarding a proposal for the establishment of an Austro-Chinese Bank.

VICEROY-ELECT OF YUNNAN.

FAREWELL AUDIENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 19th April.

H.E. Lei King-hei, Viceroy-elect of Yunnan, will have a farewell audience of the Prince Regent on the 22nd inst.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN SHANGHAI.

FOREIGN INSTALLATION PROHIBITED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 19th April.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has telegraphed to Viceroy Tuan Fang directing him to prohibit foreigners from installing wireless telegraph stations at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

DENOUNCED BY GOVERNOR OF KANSU.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 19th April.

The Governor of Kansu has severely denounced the Shanghai Taotai and urged that he be dismissed.

An Imperial edict will be issued, but as the Shanghai Taotai can command great influence it is to be feared that nothing will result from the allegations against him.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ANGO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Tokio, April 14.

The authorities in Tokio do not take seriously the rumours emanating from Berlin and Vienna that Japan is weary of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and it inclined to abrogate it. There is no trace of ill-feeling between Japan and Germany, but there is equally no need to look for the motives of such a rumour.

Later all, Japan's consent to the holding of an Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London next year shows that she fervently desires to maintain the Alliance and to promote the friendship that exists between both British and Japanese Governments and peoples. N. C. D. News.

Chinese dispatch reports that a number of Chinese and Germans in Peking have recently formed a Sino-German Association at Tsing-tseikou, the objects of which are to improve the relations between China and Germany and also the learning of the two countries. The members now number about 120 and meetings are held once in three weeks.

Under the auspices of the Chinese Central Young Men's Christian Association, Dr. Lau Lai will deliver a lecture on the subject, "Prevention of malaria and kindred diseases" on Thursday night at 8.00 o'clock. On Saturday, 24th April, a concert will be given in the Association Hall for the benefit of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. band. This organization is making excellent progress under the able guidance of C. J. Davis, its band master. A combined Chinese and English entertainment has been arranged by the Committee. On Thursday, 22nd and 23rd April, Mr. A. C. Franklin, of the Government Civil Hospital, will give a lecture on "Origin of life, and local specimens." There will be a show of lantern slides.



## Dentistry.

## TSIN T'U.

## LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

## REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

## Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

## THE LATEST METHOD

## AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1905.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London-Bank T.T. 1/10

Do, demand 1/9 1/10

Do, 4 months' sight 1/9 3/10

America-Bank T.T. 2/20

Do, demand 2/19

Germany-Bank T.T. 1/79

Do, demand 1/78

India T.T. 1/131

Do, demand 1/130

Shanghai-Bank T.T. 7/44

Do, demand 7/43

Singapore-Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 7/51

Do, demand 7/50

Japan-Bank T.T. 8/51

Do, demand 8/50

4 months' sight L/O. 1/9 5/16

6 months' sight L/O. 1/9 7/16

3 days' sight San Francisco &amp; New York 4/11

4 months' sight do. 4/11

30 days' sight Sydney &amp; Melbourne 1/9 9/16

4 months' sight France 2/24

6 months' sight do. 2/23

4 months' sight Germany 1/83

Bar Silver 23 9/16

Bank of England rate 24 1/2

Sovereign 11 27

## SHIPPING AND MAILS

## MAILS DUE

German (Derfflinger) 21st inst.

Indian (Kunawang) 22nd inst.

French (Océanien) 26th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Siberia* left Shanghai yesterday, and is due to arrive at this port at noon on 21st inst.The Danish s.s. *Tranguebar* left Shanghai on 18th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on 22nd inst., morning.The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru*, homeward bound, left this port on 18th inst., and is expected here on 24th inst.The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Waldemar*, which left here on 16th ult., arrived at Sydney on 17th inst., at 2 p.m.The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Somali* left Singapore for this port on 19th inst., at 5:30 a.m., and is due here on 24th inst., at 6 a.m.The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Palma* is due here on 24th inst., at daylight, and will leave for Marseilles, London and Antwerp the same afternoon.The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 11 p.m., on 16th inst., and left again at noon, Saturday, for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at noon on 18th inst.The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Oceanic*, with the French mail of the 29th ult., and mails from London of the 26th ult., left Singapore yesterday at 4 p.m., and may be expected to arrive here on 24th inst., and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 20th at 12:05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in 42 hours owing to the depression, which is moving towards E.N.E. over the S.E. part of the Sea of Japan.

Pressure has given way again over China, particularly in the North, another depression having appeared over the Yangtze Valley.

Moderate E. and S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inches.

## FORECAST DISTRICT.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. to S.E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

## Shipping.

## Arrivals.

Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,529, R. Rodger, 19th April.

Manila 17th April, Hemp and Sugar.—S. T. Co.

Meefoo, Chi. s.s., 1,330, J. McArthur, 19th April.

Shanghai 16th April, Gen.—C. M. S. Co.

Sasaba, Br. s.s., 4,200, E. Warrill, 19th April.

Shanghai and Amoy 18th April, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Kruisberg, Ger. s.s., 646, Henk, 19th April.

Pakhoi 16th April, and Hoihow 18th, Gen. Sugar and Pigs.—J. &amp; Co.

Kamor, Nor. s.s., 949, Moss, 19th April.

Haiphong 16th April, Cement Stone.—S. T. Co.

Halpin, Br. s.s., 616, J. W. Evans, 20th April.

Swatow 19th April, Gen.—D. L. &amp; Co.

Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,315, G. Hooker, 20th April.

Canton 19th April, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Loosok, Gen. s.s., 1,029, G. Schulz, 20th April.

Amoy 19th April, and Swatow 19th April, Rice.—B. &amp; S.

Halpin, Nor. s.s., 1,066, R. Rönneberg, 20th April.

Amoy 19th April, and Swatow 19th April, Rice.—B. &amp; S.

Haidis, Nor. s.s., 1,065, Solberg, 20th April.

Salmon 16th April, Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen &amp; Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 747, J. Pannier, 20th April.

Haiphong via Pakhoi, Hoihow and Kwong-chow-wan 19th April, Gen.—A. R. S. Co.

Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,021, G. I. Spink, 20th April.

Canton 19th April, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Wogilade, for Shanghai.  
Kohickang, for Bangkok.  
Hongkong, for Haiphong.  
Butuan, for Kwong-chow-wan.  
Musfoo, for Canton.  
Sui Cheong, for Kwong-chow-wan.  
Dacca Castle, for Singapore.  
Tean, for Manila.  
Perisur, for Singapore.Departure.  
April 20.Haiching, for Swatow.  
Fouang, for Saigon.  
Chitsof, for Singapore.  
Tiloon, for Canton.  
Kaching, for Canton.  
Mogoo, for Canton.  
Tean, for Manila.  
Kohickang, for Bangkok.  
Catharine Apcar, for Calcutta.  
Hongkong, for Haiphong.  
Phrangang, for Bangkok.  
Chipsing, for Canton.

## Passengers arrivals.

Per *Perisur*, from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Dyer and daughter, and Mr. I. A. Gordon.Per *Halpin*, from Swatow—Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Dunn, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Mary Wills, and 30 Chinese.Per *Zafiro*, from Manila—Messrs. Shermis, Mellin, G. Cundee, J. Minoo, W. Brugmas, Glos, M. Proteus, L. Schell, E. Israel, Mr. Turner, Mr. L. Hillier, Mr. and Mrs. Reibe, Mr. and Mrs. Thomsen, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Elzliker, Miss Enfant, Mrs. G. Guentuin, Miss C. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson, Messrs. G. Streber, R. Stroog, Mr. and Mrs. Moons, Messrs. H. Gerzer, L. Cooper, Mr. and Master Sampson, Messrs. R. Cooper, H. Edwards, J. Karsen, C. Cuyugan, T. McDonald, V. Heras, Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner, Rev. and Mrs. J. Stodley, Mrs. T. Kelly, Rev. and Mrs. R. Murphy, H. Luckey, O. Forsyth, R. Adams, E. Murphy, Bolles, E. White, S. Tai, Mrs. T. Kusano, Mr. and Mrs. Almslar, Messrs. Robertson, Chua Foo Tee and Ong Fong Song.

## Shipping Reports.

Sir *Halpin*, from Swatow.—Moderate Ely winds moderate sea and overcast.Sir *Zafiro*, from Manila.—Light variable winds smooth sea fine clear weather throughout.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

Aki Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,995, K. Sato, 16th April.

Seattle via Japan and Shanghai 16th April, Coal, Flour, Fish and Gen.—N. Y. K. Co.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kayser, 18th April.

Hoihow 2nd April, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,245, J. Warrack, 3rd April.

Hoihow 2nd April, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Choshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,301, T. Suruga, 18th April.

Swatow 17th April, Gen.—O. S. K. Dacre Castle, Br. s.s., 2,655, B. V. Smith, 19th April.

Shanghai 16th April, Gen.—D. &amp; Co., Ltd.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 16th April.

Vancouver, B.C. 25th Mar., and Shanghai 15th, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Gryfvalde, Br. s.s., 1,979, Steel, 18th April.

Port Kumbia 26th Mar., Coal.—Aagaard, Thoresen &amp; Co.

Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, J. Köhler, 16th April.

Bangkok 7th April, Rice.—B. &amp; S.

Lothian, Br. s.s., 3,223, W. J. Lockhart, 17th April.

Mojil 21st April, Coal.—D. &amp; Co., Ltd.

Mandal, Nor. s.s., 1,193, E. Erickson, 17th April.

Mailla 14th April, Gen.—Barretto &amp; Co.

Ningchow, Br. s.s., 5,846, Allen, 18th April.

Mailla 16th April, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,454, W. E. Filmer, 16th April.

San Francisco 19th Mar., and Manila 13th April, Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,727, Woolley, 16th April.

Polo Laut 7th April, Coal.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Pongtong, Ger. s.s., 928, W. H. B. 12th April.

Bangkok 5th April, Rice and Meal.—M. &amp; Co.

Proteus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, C. Moller, 19th April.

Saigon 15th April, Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen &amp; Co.

Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,189, H. Brewer, 18th April.

Swatow 17th April, Rice and Wood.—B. &amp; S.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2,100, Rehr, 17th April.

Bangkok 7th April, Rice and Timber.—B. &amp; S.

Samsen, Ger. s.s., 998, Pedersen, 16th April.

Bangkok 9th April, Rice.—B. &amp; S.

Siam, Br. s.s., 980, Baines, 9th April.

Langkat and Singapore 1st April, Case Oil.—Mr. Geo. McBain.

Stettin, Br. s.s., 1,346, C. Sanger, 18th Mar.

Fochow 17th Mar., Kerosine.—Mr. Geo. McBain.

Sungking, Br. s.s., 987, Pennyfather, 18th April.

Hoihow 13th April, Sugar.—B. &amp; S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, G. Edwards, 15th April.

Saigon 10th April, Rice and Gen. Chinese.

Tjilwong, Dut. s.s., 3,061, N. van Wych Jurri-

cane, 6th April, Moji 31st Mar., Coal.—J. C. P. Co.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,722, M. Aikawa, 16th April.

Wakamatsu 12th April, Coal.—M. B. K.

Wogilade, Ger. s.s., Mohr, 19th April.

New York 20th Feb., and Singapore 12th April, Gen.—C. &amp; Co.

Wongkoi, Ger. s.s., 1,119, W. Reber, 15th April.

Bangkok 6th April, Rice.—B. &amp; S.

Y. Sontus, Am. s.s., 58, Garwuben, 13th April.

from Manila, Sugar.—Yuen Sheng &amp; Co.

Yuenang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolle, 19th April.

Manila 16th April, Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

## Steamers Expected.

Desflinger, Singapore, M. &amp; Co., April 21.

Siberia, Shanghai, P. M. Co., April 21.

Ambia, Shanghai, H. A. L., April 21.

Changai, B. &amp; S., April 21.

Kumansu, Singapore, M. &amp; Co., April 22.

Tianquebar, Shanghai, M. &amp; Co., April 22.

Palma, Shanghai, P. &amp; O. Co., April 23.

Sonnall, Singapore, P. &amp; O. Co., April 23.

Minnesota, Japan, N. Y. K., April 24.

Yokohama Maru, Moji, N. Y. K., April 24.

Taleuan, Thursday I.B. &amp; S., April 24.

Oceania, Singapore, M. M., April 26.

Moyori Maru, Singapore, N. Y. K., April 27.

Mailla, Sydney, M. &amp; Co., April 30.

## DOCK RETURNS.

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK.

Tariac, at Kowloon Dock.

Pongtong, " " "

Empress of China, " " "

Y. Sontus, " " "

Illa Verde, " " "

Michael Jebson, " " "

Kaipan, " " "

Tjilwong, Cosmopolitan.

H.M.S. Wivern, " " "

## Ships Passed The Canal.

9th March—*Aragonia*, Benavilich, China.(Aux.) *Bombay Maru*, Ernst Simons, Sydney.Nyansa, Tencor, 12th March—*Paris*, Yang Ties, Denatlon, Para, Polynesian, 16th March—*Benavon*, Glanvion, Silella, (Ger.)Glenloch, Kennadic, 19th March—*Bulwer*, Benavilich, Glanvion, Silella, (Ger.)

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## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS.   | NO. OF<br>SHARES. | VALUE.   | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT<br>RESERVE.                                  | AT WORKING<br>ACCOUNT. | LAST DIVIDEND.  | APPROXIMATE<br>RETURN AT<br>PRESENT<br>QUOTATION<br>BASED ON LAST<br>YEAR'S DIV. | CLOSING<br>QUOTATIONS.           |
|---|-------------------|----------|----------|--|------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>BANKS.</b>   |                   |          |          |  |                        |   |  |                                  |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation                                 | 120,000           | \$125    | \$125    | \$1,500,000<br>\$14,500,000  | \$2,006,254            | Final of £1 and bonus of 1/4 for 1908 @<br>ex 1/8 = \$16.25                             | 5 1/2 %  | \$340 sales<br>London £90        |
| National Bank of China, Limited   | 99,925            | £7       | £6       | £4,000<br>\$150,000  | \$10,233               | \$2 (London 3/6) for 1905   | ...  | \$51                             |
| <b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>   |                   |          |          |  |                        |   |  |                                  |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited  | 10,000            | \$250    | \$50     | \$1,500,000<br>\$235,757   | none                   | \$14 for 1907   | 7 1/2 %  | \$187 sales                      |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited                                  | 10,000            | £15      | £5       | \$1,500,000<br>\$181,000<br>Tls. 150,000<br>Tls. 305,747<br>Tls. 118,277 | Tls. 160,512           | Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907   | 5 1/2 %  | Tls. 305 sales                   |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited                              | 12,400            | \$250    | \$100    | \$1,500,000<br>\$202,478<br>\$189,505<br>\$127,549<br>\$1,000,000        | \$2,506,011            | Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and<br>interim of \$30 for 1907                      | 5 1/2 %  | \$840 sellers                    |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited                                  | 12,000            | \$100    | \$60     | \$1,000,000<br>\$109,952<br>\$85,157                                     | \$591,708              | \$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906   | 7 %  | \$225 buyers                     |
| <b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>   |                   |          |          |  |                        |   |  |                                  |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited                                   | 0,000             | \$100    | \$20     | \$1,000,000<br>\$138,663<br>\$12,000                                     | \$375,341              | \$6 and bonus \$1 for 1907  | 7 1/2 %  | \$104 buyers                     |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited                                | 8,000             | \$250    | \$50     | \$1,500,000<br>\$138,663   | \$368,711              | \$27 for 1907   | 8 1/2 %  | \$330 buyers                     |
| <b>SHIPPING.</b>  |                   |          |          |  |                        |   |  |                                  |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited                             | 30,000            | \$25     | \$25     | \$7,500<br>\$264,638   | \$1,015                | \$1 for 1906  | ...  | \$13 buyers                      |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited                                      | 20,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$5,000<br>\$209,067   | NIL                    | 2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908   | 7 1/2 %  | \$35 buyers                      |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.                            | 80,000            | \$15     | \$15     | \$12,000<br>\$607,500<br>\$79,431<br>\$15,344                            | \$20,279               | Final of 1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908  | 8 1/2 %  | \$30 buyers                      |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)                       | 60,000            | £5       | £5       | \$10,000<br>\$240,000  | £13,755                | 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @<br>ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154                      | 4 1/2 %  | \$46 buyers<br>\$24 buyers       |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)                        | 60,000            | £5       | £5       | \$10,000<br>\$240,000  | £13,755                | 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @<br>ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154                      | 4 1/2 %  | \$24 buyers<br>\$16 buyers       |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited                               | 200,000           | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 75,000<br>\$750,000   | Tls. 14,510            | Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908  | 7 1/2 %  | Tls. 34 buyers<br>Tls. 34 buyers |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited                          | 2,000,000         | £1       | £1       | £20,000<br>\$200,000   | £63,817                | Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908  | 7 %  | \$23h<br>\$15                    |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited   | 10,000            | \$10     | \$5      | \$10,000<br>\$47,211   | \$98                   | \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1908  | 4 1/2 %  | \$23h<br>\$15                    |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company Limited                                    | 30,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 60,000<br>\$600,000<br>Tls. 4,179<br>Tls. 4,103<br>Tls. 3,000       | Tls. 2,215             | Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908  | 11 %   | Tls. 45 sales                    |
| <b>REFINERIES.</b>  |                   |          |          |  |                        |   |  |                                  |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited                                   | 10,000            | \$100    | \$100    | \$10,000<br>\$56,448   | Dr. \$5,858            | \$5 for year ending 31.12.08  | 3 1/2 %  | \$137h sellers                   |
| Luens Sugar Refining Company, Limited                                   | 7,000             | \$100    | \$100    | \$7,000<br>\$36,448  | Dr. \$135,833          | \$3 for 1897  | ...  | \$5                              |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited                                | 7,000             | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 125,000   | Tls. 4,173             | Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08  | ...  | Tls. 132h sales                  |
| <b>MINING.</b>  |                   |          |          |  |                        |   |  |                                  |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.                            | 1,000,000         | £1       | £1       | £175,000<br>\$1,750,000  | £11,550                | Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end-<br>ing 30.2.08                               | 7 %  | Tls. 18 sellers                  |
| Rioh Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited                            | 150,000           | £1       | £1       | £18,100<br>\$181,000   | Dr. £2,191             | No. 12 of 1/- = 12 cents  | ...  | \$3                              |
| <b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>                                    |                   |          |          |  |                        |   |  |                                  |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited   | 18,000            | \$25     | \$25     | \$450,000  | Dr. \$7,421            | \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06   | ...  | \$12                             |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.                           | 60,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$3,000,000<br>\$35,836<br>\$40,000                                      | \$50,102               | Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907  | ...  | \$51 buyers                      |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.                                 | 50,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$2,500,000<br>\$27,191  | \$38,078               | Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908  | 10 %   | \$80 sales                       |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.                                 | 55,700            | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 1,000,000<br>\$10,000,000   | Tls. 13,742            | Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending<br>31st October, 1908                         | 5 1/2 %  | Tls. 83 sales                    |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited                             | 36,000            | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 697,257<br>Tls. 50,000<br>Tls. 125,000                              | Tls. 22,818            | Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908   | 6 %  | Tls. 164 buyers                  |
| <b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>                                   |                   |          |          |  |                        |   |  |                                  |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.                                  | 25,000            | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 25,000  | Tls. 4,134             | Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09  | 6 %  | Tls. 100 buyers                  |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)                           | 30,000            | \$25     | \$25     | \$750,000  | Dr. 4,200              | \$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07   | ...  | \$104 buyers                     |
| Central Stores, Limited   | 50,183            | \$15     | \$15     | \$752,745  | \$24,611               | \$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue   | ...  | \$18 buyers                      |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited   | 12,000            | \$50     | \$50     | \$600,000<br>\$23,915  | \$895                  | Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908  | 7 1/2 %  | \$85 buyers                      |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.                           | 50,000            | \$100    | \$100    | \$5,000,000<br>\$23,915  | \$26,475               | Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908  | 7 %  | \$264 buyers                     |
| Hongkong & Estate & Finance Company, Limited                            | 150,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$1,500,000<br>\$48,261  | \$5,486                | 60 cents for 1908   | 7 %  | \$83                             |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited                              | 6,000             | \$50     | \$50     | \$300,000  | \$278                  | \$1 1/2 for 1908  | 5 %  | \$30                             |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited                               | 75,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 1,125,000<br>Tls. 3,170,000   | Tls. 142,404           | Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making<br>Tls. 8 for 1908                           | 7 %  | Tls. 117 sales                   |
| West Point Building Company, Limited                                    | 12,500            | \$50     | \$50     | \$625,000  | \$1,068                | Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908  | 9 %  | \$44 sellers                     |
| <b>COTTON MILLS.</b>  |                   |          |          |  |                        |   |  |                                  |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.                           | 15,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 750,000<br>Tls. 45,039  | Tls. 8,820             | Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908  | 4 1/2 %  | Tls. 116 sales                   |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing<br>Company, Limited        | 125,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$1,250,000<br>\$20,000  | \$9,553                | 50 cents for year ending 31.7.08  | 5 1/2 %  | \$9 sellers                      |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                        | 10,000            | Tls. 75  | Tls. 75  | Tls. 750,000   | Tls. 8,372             | Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)   | ...  | Tls. 93                          |
| Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.                        | 8,000             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 800,000   | Tls. 4,829             | Tls. 4 for 1908   | ...  | Tls. 112 buyers                  |
| Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited                               | 2,000             | Tls. 500 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 1,000,000<br>Tls. 31,172  | Tls. 15,912            | Tls. 50 for 1906  | ...  | Tls. 450 buyers                  |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>   |                   |          |          |  |                        |   |  |                                  |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited                                 | 8,604             | 12 1/2   | 12 1/2   | \$1,100<br>\$10,000  | \$648                  | 1 1/2 per share for 1907 = 1.037  | 10 %   | \$104 sales                      |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited   | 60,000            | \$15     | \$15     | \$900,000  | NIL                    | \$1.20 or 1908  | 10 1/2 %   | \$11.50 sales                    |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited                                  | 50,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$500,000  | \$5,138                | 50 cents for year ended 28.2.06   | ...  | \$5                              |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited<br>Do. special shares            | 50,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$500,000  | \$5,138                | 80 cents for 1908   | 8 1/2 %  | \$9h sales                       |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.                           | 125,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$1,250,000<br>\$10,000  | \$5,407                | \$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08  | 5 1/2 %  | \$144 sales                      |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited   | 40,000            | \$7 1/2  | \$5      | \$300,000<br>\$8,000   | \$48                   | Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908 1/2<br>75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07 | 10 1/2 %   | \$8.90 sales                     |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited                                    | 400,000           | \$10     | \$10     | \$4,000,000  | \$3,750                | \$2 for year ending 28.2.08   | 8 %  | \$23 sales                       |
| M. Price & Company, Limited   | 12,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$120,000  | \$251                  | \$2 for year ending 28.2.08   | 8 1/2 %  | \$19h sales                      |
| Hall & Holtz, Limited   | 21,000            | \$20     | \$20     | \$420,000  | \$8,957                | \$2 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08   | 6 1/2 %  | \$19h sales                      |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited                                      | 60,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$600,000  | \$9,321                | Final of \$15 per share making \$ 9 for 1908  | 6 1/2 %  | \$160 sellers                    |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                               | 1,000             | \$25     | \$25     | \$25,000   | \$7,616                | Final of \$2 per share making \$1 for 1908  | 8 1/2 %  | \$24                             |
| Maaschappel, tot Mijne, Boort en Landbouw-<br>plaat in Langkat, Limited | 25,000            | Gs. 100  | Gs. 100  | Tls. 250,000<br>Tls. 63,111  | Tls. 116,632           | 1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account<br>1909                                   | 6 1/2 %  | Tls. 900 buyers                  |
| Peak Tramways Company, Limited  | 25,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$250,000  | \$7,471                | 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on<br>1st paid shares for year ending 30.4.08 | 6 %  | \$14                             |
| Philippine Company, Limited   | 50,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$500,000  | Pa. 18,640             | None  | 4 %  | \$8                              |
| Shanghai Gas Company, Limited   | 24,000            | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 1,200,000<br>Tls. 24,820<br>Tls. 75,000                             | Tls. 6,603             | Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907  | 6 1/2 %  | Tls. 112 buyers                  |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited                               | 30,000            | Tls. 20  | Tls. 20  | Tls. 600,000<br>Tls. 18,000  | Tls. 5,250             | Final of 3/- making 45/- for 1908   | ...  | Tls. 422h ex div.                |
| Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited                                    | 18,850            | £30      | £30      | £565,500<br>\$5,655  | Dr. \$56,502           | None  | 7 1/2 %  | \$14 sales                       |
| South China Manufacturing, Limited                                      | 30,000            | \$5      | \$5      | \$150,000  | \$235                  | 40 cents for year ending 31.5.08  | 7 1/2 %  | Tls. 04 buyers                   |
| Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited                                    | 1,000             | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100,000<br>Tls. 4,000   | Tls. 201               | Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07  | 5 %  | \$10h buyers                     |
| Union Waterboat Company, Limited  | 50,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$500,000  | \$1,360                | 80 cents on 9,900 old shares and \$19.50 on<br>100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 | 6 1/2 %  | \$9 sales                        |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited                                | 10,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$100,000<br>\$25,000  | \$6,438                | Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908  | 6 1/2 %  | \$3h buyers                      |
| Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited  | 90,000            | \$10     | \$10     | \$900,000  | \$3.95                 | Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the<br>year ended 30th June, 1906                   | ...  |                                  |
| William Powell, Limited   | 15,000            | \$7      | \$7      | none   |                        |   |  |                                  |

\*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

|                                    |        |            |
|------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited | \$1.20 | April 24th |
| Union Insurance Society            | \$47   | 30th       |

## Intimation.

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DE FILIPINAS

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(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,500,000)

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Trimmed and Untrimmed  
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,  
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## VARIOUS COLORS.

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HAIR DRESSING SALOON.  
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES  
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SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
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